



# Horse Feeding Management

## High-Fat Diets for Horses

*Recent research has demonstrated the effectiveness of high-fat diets for horses. Although such diets may be bad for humans, fat is an important, safe, and efficient energy source for horses. This fact sheet will clarify how to take advantage of recent research findings on high-fat diets.*

### The Benefits

On high-fat diets, horses perform longer without fatiguing, incur fewer injuries, and maintain body weight with less grain intake (while maximizing forage intake). Adding fat to a horse's diet permits safe weight gain while reducing the chance of colic or founder; it may also allow lactating mares to breed back more quickly. Digestion of fat yields less internal body heat when compared to high-carbohydrate or protein diets.

Most importantly, perhaps, high-fat diets enable horses in high-performance situations (e.g., while pregnant, lactating, or working at moderate and intense levels) to more efficiently and safely meet their high energy requirements. Unfortunately, the horse's relatively small digestive tract limits the total volume of feed it can consume. As a result, horses requiring high-energy intake must be fed an energy-dense concentrate mix. Traditionally, this has been accomplished by increasing the concentrate (high-energy) portion of the diet while limiting forage intake. Forages, such as hay and pasture, are more fibrous and lower in energy than the grains found in concentrate mixes.

Under ideal management conditions, a horse should consume no less than 50% of its daily intake in the form of forage. Horses that are "hard keepers" and maintain low body fat reserves typically require greater than a 50% daily intake of concentrates to maintain their body weight during high-production situations. Unfortunately, the replacement of forage with high-starch concentrates in levels greater than 50% of the total diet negatively affects the pH and activity of the digestive microbes found in the horse's cecum and large intestine. The net effect is an increased incidence of founder and colic.

### Energy Comparisons

Since fat contains 2.25 times more energy than either carbohydrates or protein, increasing the fat level of the diet is the easiest and safest way to increase the energy density of the diet. Higher energy levels can be obtained by feeding fewer pounds of a high-fat concentrate mix compared to a concentrate mix containing lower-energy carbohydrates. Farm grains, such as corn and oats, are high in carbohydrates but fairly low in fat. High-fat sources such as soybean oil, corn oil, and animal fat contain three times more energy than grains on an equal volume basis (Table 1). Research has indicated that adding 5 to 10% fat to the total diet has maintained the body weight of horses with a 21 to 25% decrease in concentrate intake.

Concentrate mixes comprised of grains without supplemental fat added will contain 2 to 2.5% fat. Vegetable oils, such as corn or soybean oil, are more palatable than processed animal fat. Rice bran is another high-fat source that is both palatable and effective in horse

**Table 1. Energy Content of Grains Compared to High-Fat Feeds<sup>a</sup>**

	Density	Digestible Energy		
	lbs/qt	Mcal/lb	Mcal/qt	Mcal/cup <sup>b</sup>
<i>High-Fat Feeds</i>				
Vegetable Oil	1.92	4.08	7.8	1.95
Animal Fat	1.80	3.61	6.5	1.62
<i>Grains</i>				
Cracked Corn	1.50	1.54	2.3	0.57
Whole Oats	1.0	1.30	1.3	0.33

<sup>a</sup> As-fed basis. Adapted from L.D. Lewis. 1996. Feeding and Care of the Horse. 2nd ed. Medis, PA: Williams and Wilkins.

<sup>b</sup> 8 ounces or 237 ml/cup.

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